

Pictorial
ANCIENT
AMERICA



J. P. Kilkert (25)



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America*



Pictorial Ancient America

By JAY S. GRANT



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J. S. Grant

Dedicated to my brother

F. DEL GRANT

and to all who are seeking or spreading the
truth about the Ancient Civilization of
America.

PREFACE

The greatest evidence of America's ancient civilization is to be found in the numerous impressive ruins that remain. This important fact has been the incentive of the author who has obtained photos and reliable information, with the purpose of helping those who are interested in the study of ancient American archaeology.

The plates used in this publication have been reproduced from actual photographs. These, however, are but a few of the pre-Columbian ruins to be found in America. Who built these magnificent temples, cities and forts we now uncover as ruins? Science is busily engaged in trying to solve the problem and each investigator is happy when he is able to add the slightest clew in explanation.

This publication has been aided by the courteous co-operation of President Anthony W. Ivins, Honorable David O. McKay, Professor G. Oscar Russell, B. F. Grant, LeRoi C. Snow and Harold Goff.

Pictorial Ancient America

EARTH-WORKS IN NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

From western New York down the Ohio River and its tributaries are scattered ruins of the so-called mound builders; extending down through the southwestern United States are found the remains of extraordinary structures built by the cliff dwellers; the recently widely heralded "Lost City" in Nevada, and from there south a continuation of ruins, are left by extraordinary civilizations now passed on. These archaeological remains reach a perfection in Mexico, Central and South America, and they are marvels to the eye of any beholder even now after having been in ruins for centuries past.

Curiously enough these ruins terminate in western New York in the vicinity of the Hill Cumorah (Plate 1). This hill is of considerable size and the most elevated in the neighborhood. The north end rises abruptly from the plain to a height of some 150 feet and gradually assumes a level with the southern extremity. It was in the west side of this hill, not far from the top, that Joseph Smith obtained the metallic plates from which he translated the Book of Mormon.

Aetna Mound (Plate 2), is one of over 6,000 in the State of Ohio. These mounds vary in size and shape and apparently were built for different pur-

poses. Some we know were tombs, others appear to have been ceremonial places or temples, while still others appear to have served as forts or places of resort in time of war. Many of these mounds have been excavated and reveal relics of a cultured civilization. Among the most recent of these excavations, four skeletons (possibly of rulers) were found buried in thousands of pearls, a few of which the author is in possession of.

Due to recent discoveries an archaeologist, of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, asserts: "It was formerly supposed that the Mound Builders were a vanished race of people who preceded the Indians in occupancy of this continent. That notion has been exploded. The builders of the mounds were ancestors of our present-day Indians."

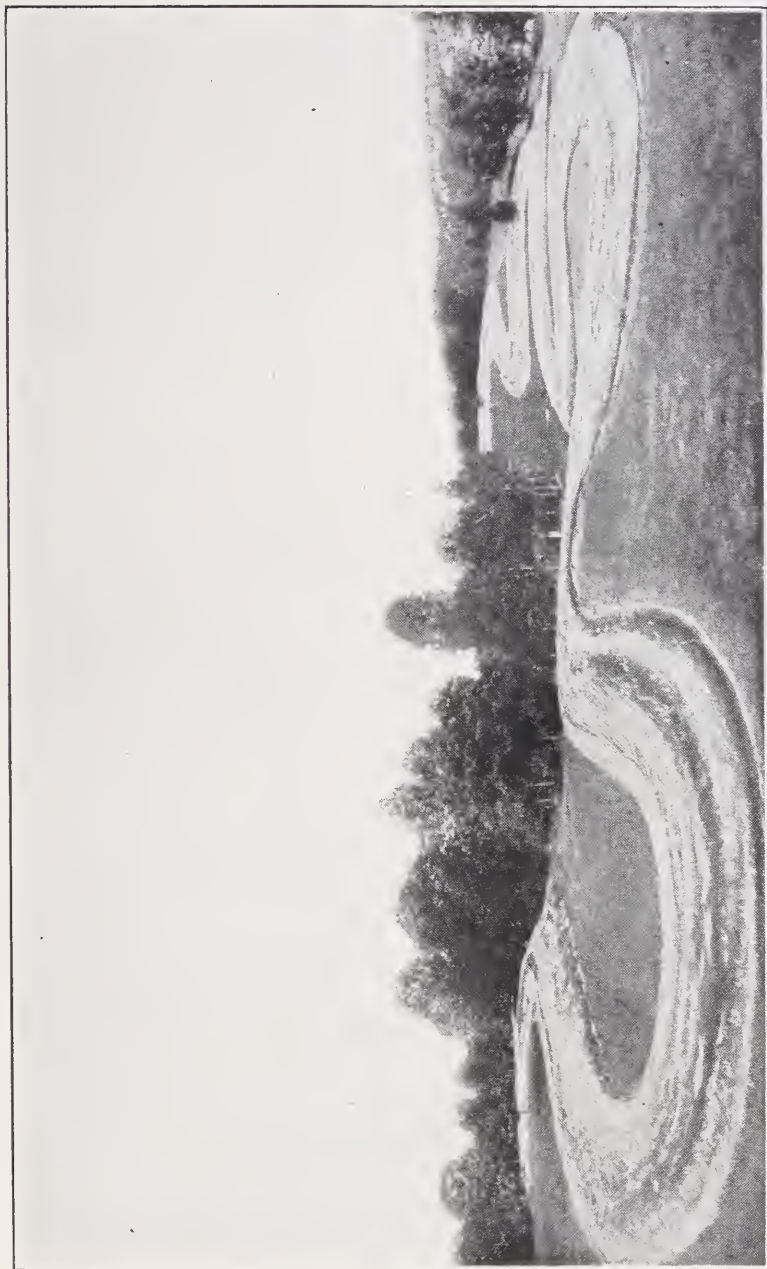
(Plate 3) Serpent Effigy in southern Ohio. It is an artificial structure of stones, clay and earth. Total length including oval in front of the Serpent's mouth, 1,415 feet; average width, 20 feet; height, 6 feet. The oval is 60 feet wide. Within this enclosure is a small mound of charred stones which was presumably an altar. No relics were ever found in the Effigy, but valuable relics have been discovered in mounds and pits nearby.



HILL CUMORAH IN WESTERN NEW YORK
Plate 1



AETNA MOUND, OHIO, DURING RECENT EXCAVATION
Plate 2



SERPENT EFFIGY IN SOUTHERN OHIO
Plate 3

CLIFF DWELLINGS IN SOUTHWESTERN UNITED STATES

Southwestern United States is known as the land of the cliff dwellers. The Mesa Verde district in southern Colorado abounds in ruins of America's ancient civilization. Many strange discoveries have been made. Explorations will be continued in the hope of gleaning more definitely when the strange race occupied this shelter and what caused them to leave. Threatened by dangers, an ancient people sought refuge in the recesses of the cliffs. They overcome difficulties of construction which appear to our eyes almost insurmountable. Towns and monuments arose of which the imposing ruins still bear witness.

Numerous ruins of cliff houses (Plates 4 to 9) are hidden high in the canyon cliffs and caves, in almost invisible and impregnable sites. These six photos give an idea of the great difference in size, form and location of the cliff dwellings, which could not be had from a description or picture of a single one; yet they all have some features in common. The ground plan of a cliff house naturally is dependent upon the shape of the cave in which it is built. Cliff houses are built usually of sandstone or limestone blocks, broken or cut into regular shapes. Sometimes these blocks are laid in adobe cement, at other times piled upon one another, the joints being pointed later.

The door-ways in most of the cliff houses are inaccessible without the use of ladders or notched logs (Plate 10). These openings, generally, are only large

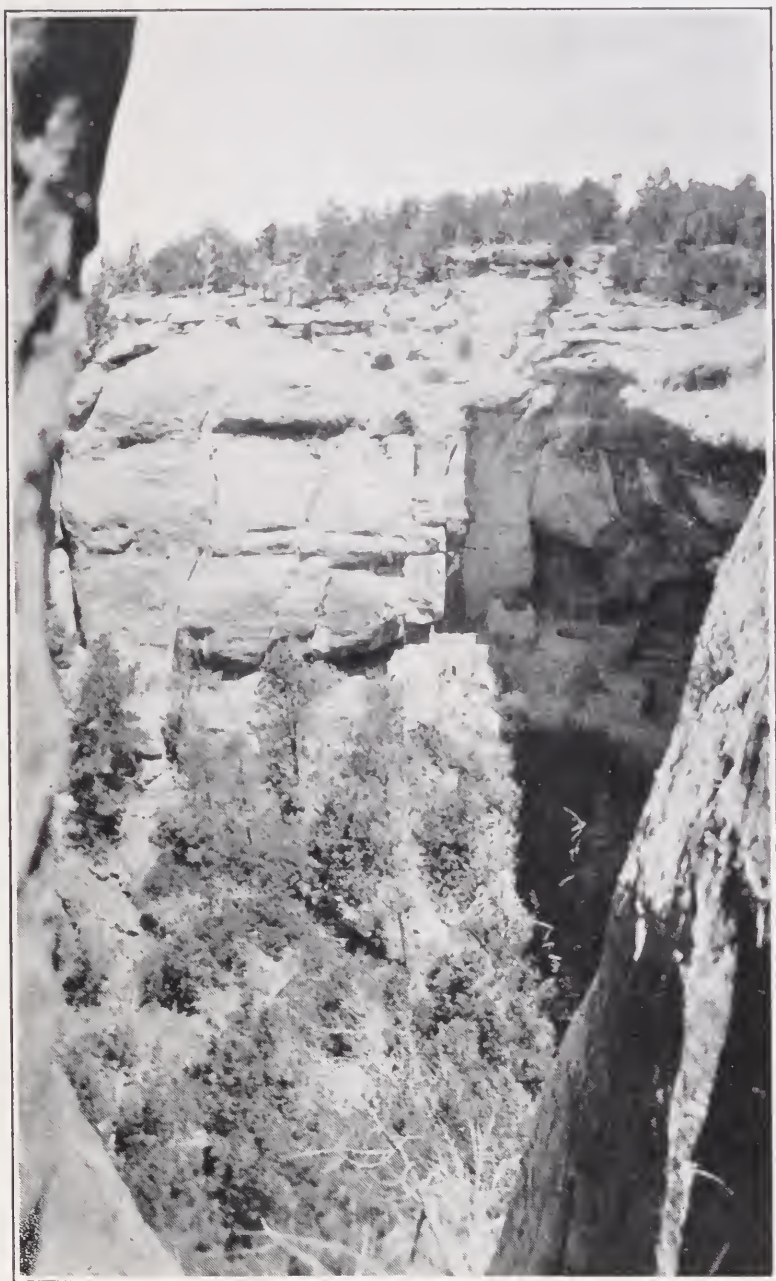
enough to admit a man on hands and knees. Most of the windows are small peep-holes looking obliquely downward, used rather for outlook than for ventilation.

(Plate 11) A close view of secular rooms of the mammoth cliff dwelling known as the Spruce-tree House in Mesa Verde National Park. The entire length of Spruce-tree House is 216 feet. Its width at the widest part is 89 feet and it contains 114 rooms.

One of the largest known dwellings is Cliff Palace (Plate 12) in Mesa Verde National Park. It occupies a prominent space under a grand oval cliff, appearing like a ruined fortress, with ramparts, bastions and dismantled towers. The buildings cover a space of about 425 feet long, 60 feet high in front and 80 feet deep in the center. One hundred and twenty-four rooms have been traced on the ground floor. Although many walls have fallen it is not difficult to reconstruct the building in imagination. The photograph shows that there must have been several stories; thus a thousand persons easily may have lived within its confines.

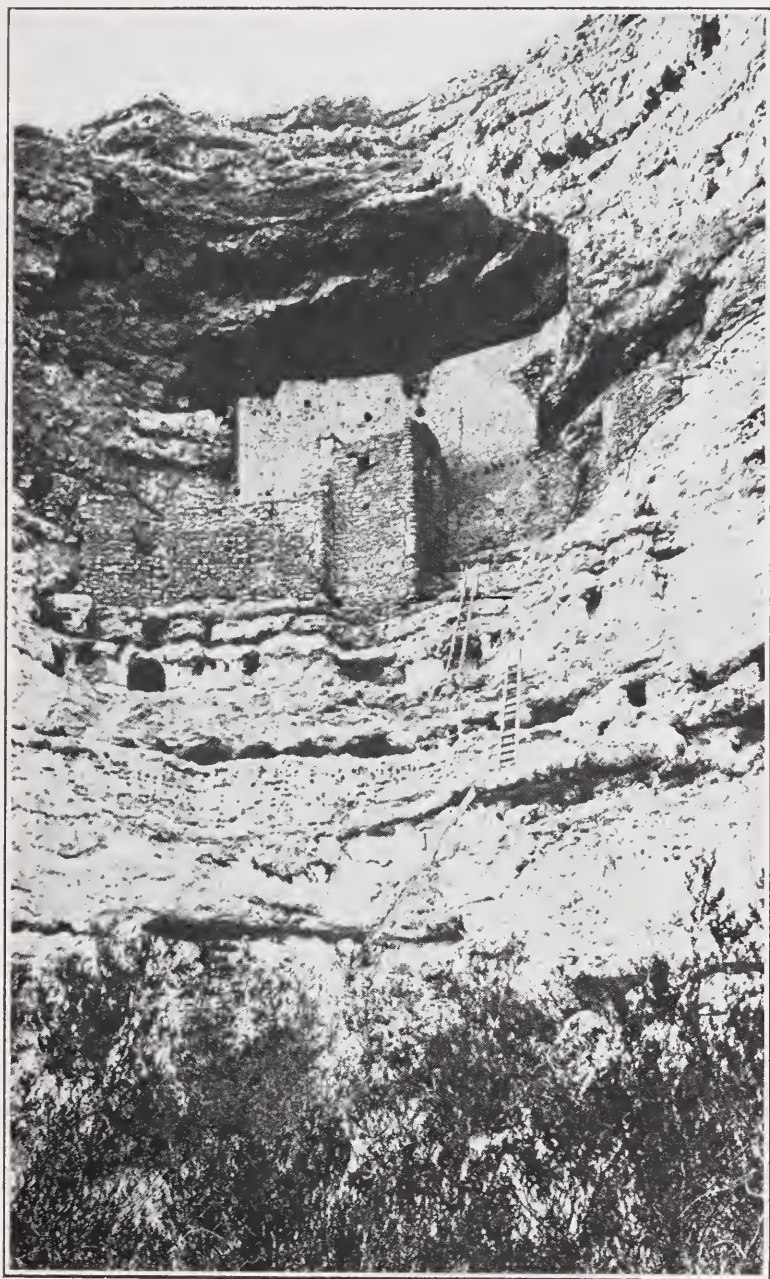


CLIFF DWELLING IN COLORADO. NOTE THE EASILY
DEFENDED SITE CHOSEN
Plate 4

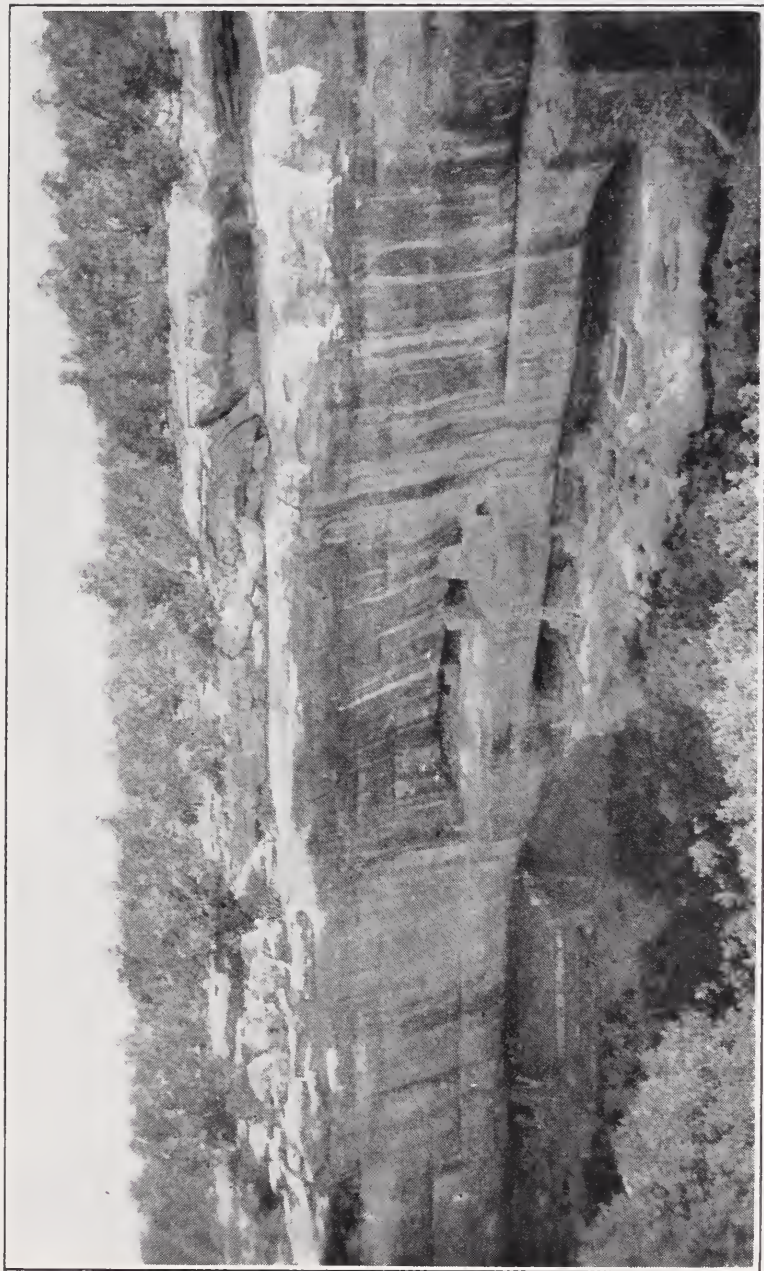


CAREFULLY HIDDEN CLIFF DWELLING IN
SOUTHERN COLORADO
Plate 5





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MONTEZUMA CASTLE; NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA
Plate 6



CLIFF DWELLING IN COLORADO WHERE NUMEROUS RELICS AND GRAIN WERE FOUND
Plate 7



CLIFF CITY WITH REMAINS OF A FIVE STORY BUILDING
Plate 8



A CLIFF CITY'S FINAL DEFENSE ALMOST IMPREGNABLE
Plate 9



CLIFF DWELLING SHOWING DOORWAY AND ONE
TYPE OF LADDER

Plate 10



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood
SECULAR ROOMS OF SPRUCE-TREE HOUSE IN MESA VERDE
NATIONAL PARK
Plate 11



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THE GREAT CLIFF PALACE IN MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

Plate 12

RELICS AND STRUCTURES OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS IN SOUTHWESTERN UNITED STATES

The cliff dwellers, when leaving their homes fully intended to return, as is apparent from the fact that they left large store-rooms filled with corn, beans and grain, together with their other numerous possessions which we now find as relics. The great number of these specimens gathered is astonishing and they are of great value in studying the life, habits and culture of this ancient people. Pottery (Plate 13) is found in large quantities, in great varieties of shape and in many patterns. A study of the patterns is especially instructive as it enables us to determine, somewhat, the relationship among the ancient races.

Lofty picturesque sites in Mesa Verde are often crowned with remains of circular towers, which have withstood the elements in a remarkable manner, even until today (Plates 14, 15). It is evident that these exalted structures are out-posts, or watch-towers, overlooking and guarding the approach to the settlements. A tower is here shown commanding a valley 1,600 feet below, with inserts of a skeleton and specimens of gray symmetrical pottery uncovered in nearby pithouses and judged to be about 2,200 years old.

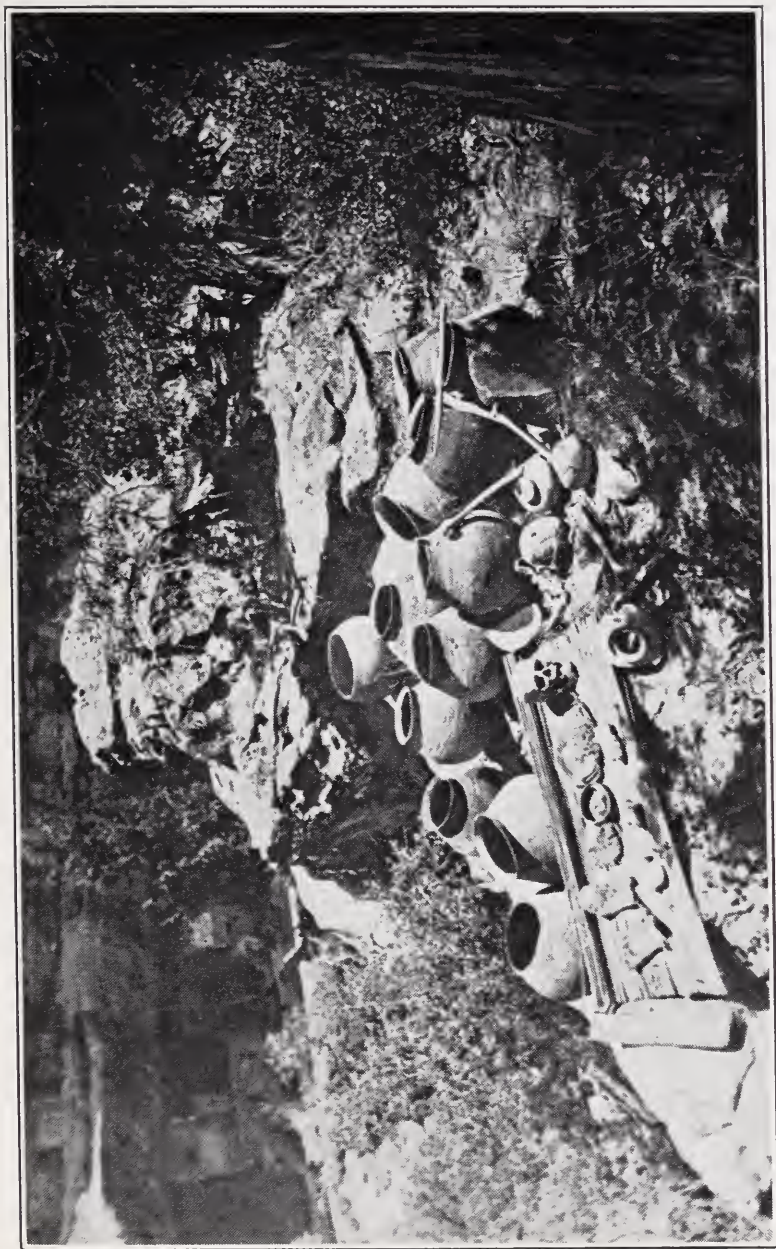
Many quaint buildings are found in the ruins of Mesa Verde. Among them is the unfinished Sun Temple (Plate 16) with low, massive, double walls, subdivided into small apartments by cross walls. This

edifice, though entirely exposed, has withstood the destructive elements for hundreds of years and even the cap of cement remains intact. In the foreground is the residue of a small circular tower. (Note the construction of its walls.)

High on the top of a mesa are the remains of a temple of the cliff dwellers now known as the Fairview House (Plate 17). Unlike most of the buildings of the cliff dwellers, the outside walls and partitions are set at right angles. It is impossible to determine the original size of this building or the number of rooms which it contained, as practically all that now remains is the foundation. Ready-cut stones were taken from this site until prohibited by the government.

Ancient villages often were concentrated into a single building, the apartments being very compact, so as to make the "great house" resemble a gigantic honey-comb. Ruins of these consolidated villages can be seen in Mesa Verde (Plate 18) and remind us of walled towns or places for protection. They show characteristics of being intended for abodes and at the same time for defense.

"High houses" are found far remote from the mesas and canyons, built on the summit of isolated rocks. Exalted on a look-out in Acoma, New Mexico, stands a reconstructed communal dwelling (Plate 19) now occupied by the Zuni Indians.



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POTTERY AND RELICS UNEARTHED IN SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO

Plate 13



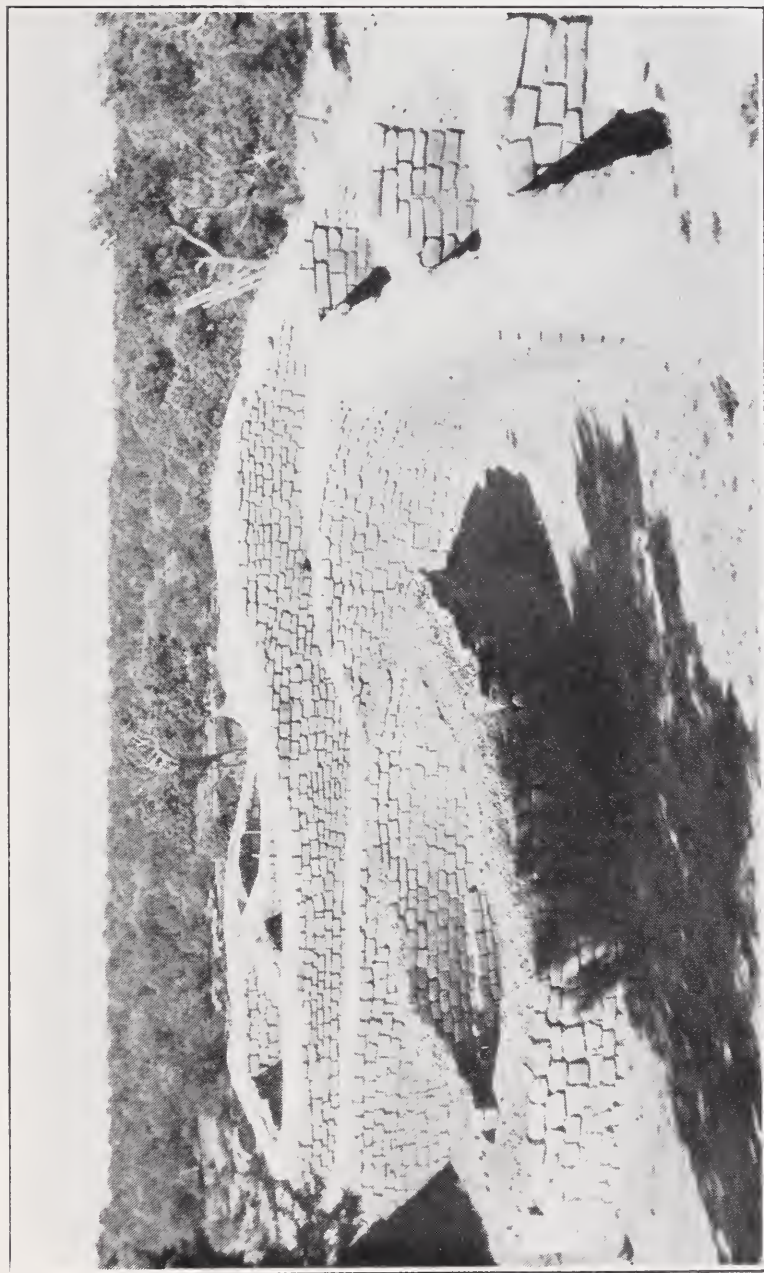
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REMAINS OF A WATCH TOWER IN MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

Plate 14



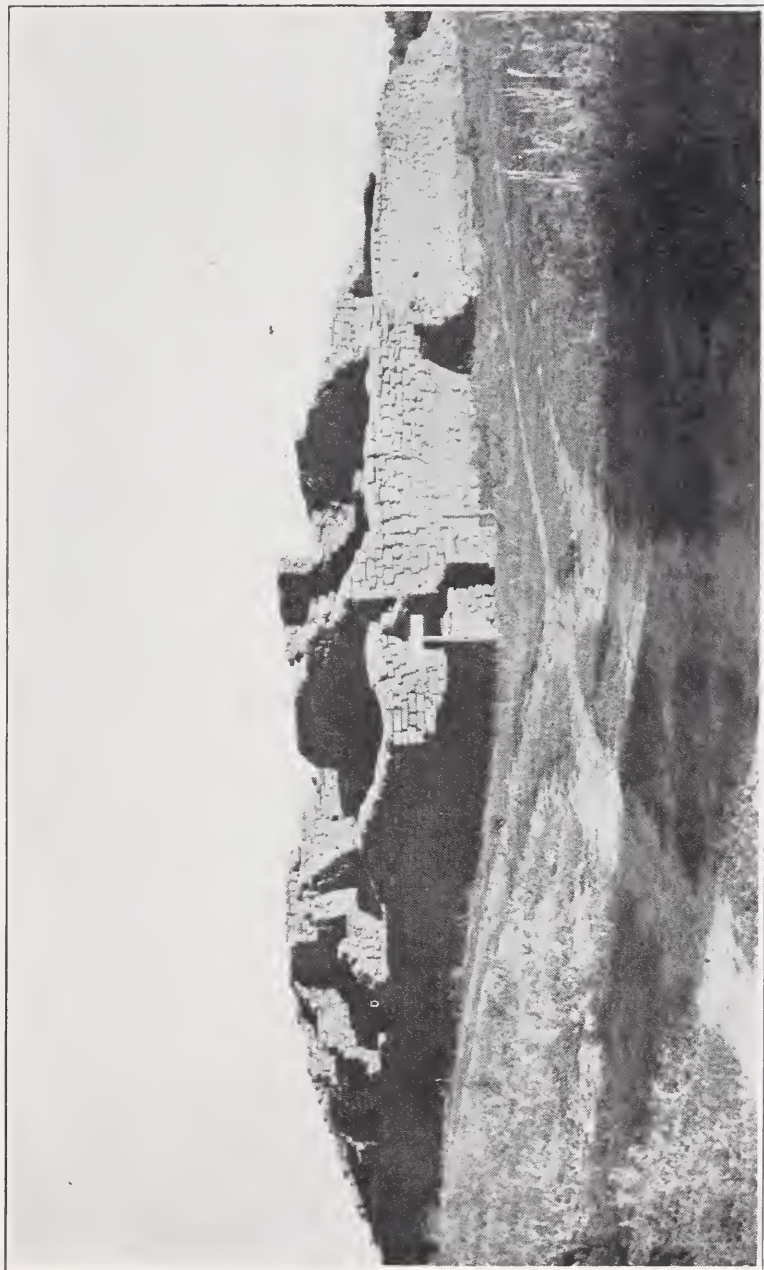
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WATCH TOWER IN COLORADO COMMANDING A VALLEY
1,600 FEET BELOW
Plate 15



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THE UNFINISHED SUN TEMPLE IN MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

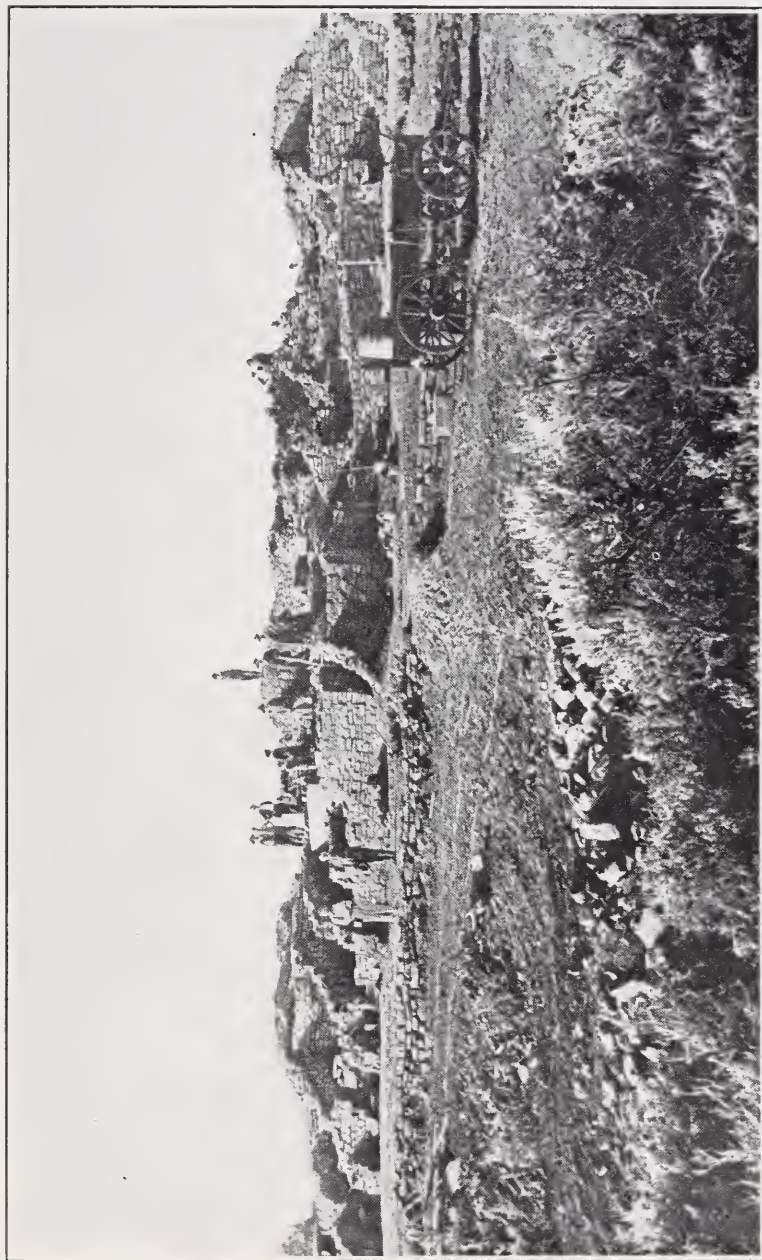
Plate 16



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REMAINS OF A CLIFF DWELLER'S TEMPLE IN MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

Plate 17



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FOUNDATION OF A "GREAT HOUSE" IN MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
Plate 18



COMMUNAL DWELLING IN ACOMA, NEW MEXICO
Plate 19

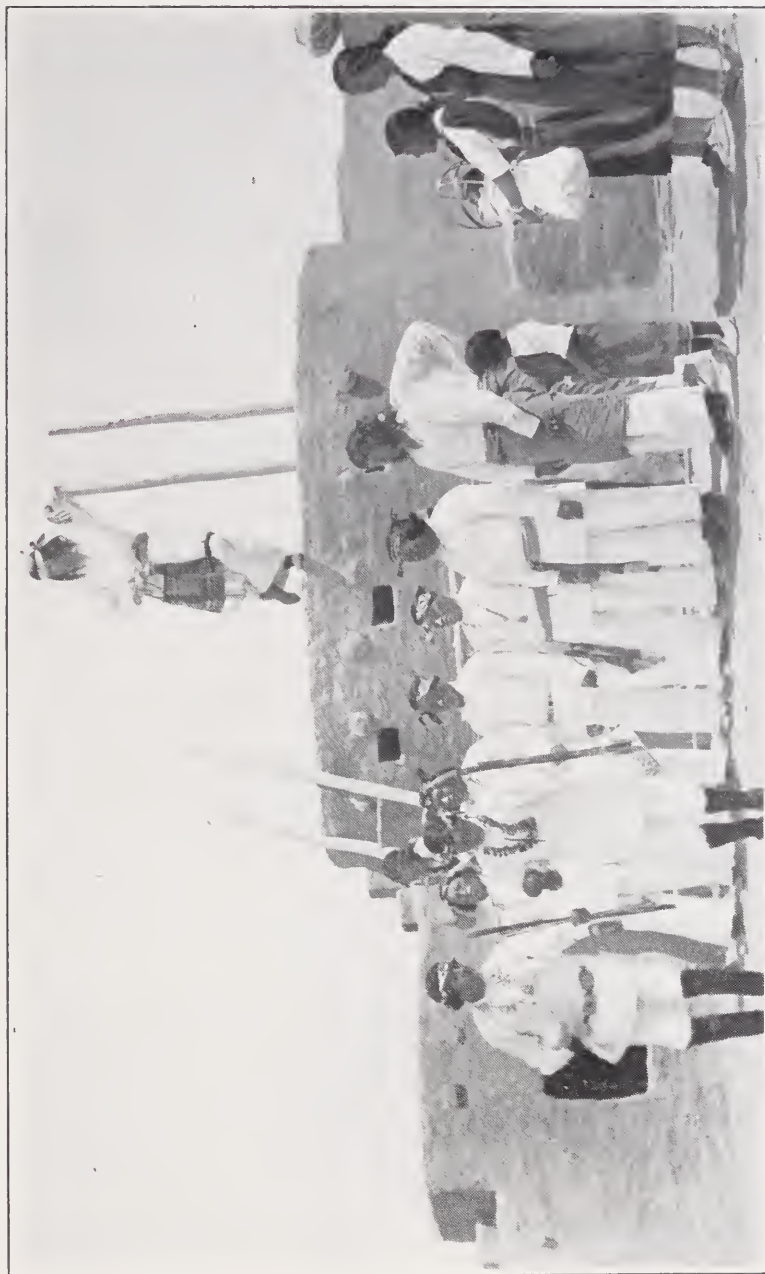
THE "LOST CITY" IN NEVADA

Buried under the shifting sands of southern Nevada, between St. Thomas and Overton, lie the crumbled ruins of an ancient settlement, now officially known as Pueblo Grande de Nevada, or simply as the "Lost City." It is probably one of the oldest towns in North America north of Mexico, and doubtless flourished before the famous cliff dwellings were built. The ancient settlement lies scattered along the east side of Muddy River for a distance of between five and six miles, with a greatest width of about a mile. Be it understood that the traces of old houses are not continuous as in a modern city, but are scattered, sometimes with considerable gaps between. Built of rude, sun-dried, loaf-like bricks of adobe, the houses excavated range from one or two rooms to quite pretentious buildings, one of which contained 21 rooms. Literally thousands of fragments of pottery lie scattered about the site and those together with other numerous specimens found, afford quite a picture of the life of this forgotten people. Considerable reconstruction work was done on the site of this ancient city, after which a pageant was staged and moving pictures were taken.

(Plate 20) A view after reconstruction of one of the house groups to its possible original condition. The Zuni Indians engaged in this work were brought from New Mexico and gave tribal dances during the pageant staged in June, 1925.

(Plate 21) John Armstrong Chaloner (left), the wealthy eccentric who financed the pageant and reconstruction project, with Governor James G. Schrugam of Nevada (right).





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"LOST CITY" IN NEVADA SHOWING ZUNI INDIANS IN PAGEANT

Plate 20



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J. A. CHALONER AND J. G. SCHRUGAM DURING PAGEANT OF "LOST CITY"
Plate 21

RUINS OF CHOLULA AND SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACAN, MEXICO

(Plate 22) The unexcavated Pyramid of Cholula in southern Mexico, on the crest of which a Catholic Cathedral has been erected. This is what remains of the largest known pyramid in the world, it being 1,440 feet square at the base and 177 feet high. Little excavation work has been done upon it except to determine that it is an artificial structure, built of adobes about 15 inches long and cemented together with a very hard mortar. A tradition among the Toltecs is to the effect that at one time a great deluge overspread the land and that this uncompleted pyramid was built with a view of reaching a higher altitude to escape the recurrence of destruction by flood. This, however, according to the above tradition, incurred the displeasure of the gods, who sent forth fires causing a great destruction and hindering completion of the pyramid.

San Juan Teotihuacan, situated 45 miles northeast of Mexico City, stands easily at the head of the ancient cities of Mexico because of the magnitude of its remains and of the evidence which the site furnishes of population and antiquity. The bulk of the great cluster of pyramids, terraces and mounds is far in excess of that of any other group of remains. In the laying out of Teotihuacan there is more evidence of foresight, than in most of the ancient cities.

The general and most important features of this ancient city are the two huge pyramids, a great court,

the so-called Street of the Dead and the great walled enclosure known as the Citadel.

The two imposing pyramids or temples, that of the Sun and the Moon, stand about 2,700 feet apart and lying between them is a group of unexcavated temple-mounds forming the court. Three temples are on one side and four on the other three sides. There seems to have been a purpose in this arrangement, as it occurs again in exactly the same order in the four walls of the great Citadel. Opening out of the court to the south is the paved Street of the Dead, lined on each side by unexcavated mounds. This street has been traced for about five miles and is found to have been of cement pavement that is quite equal to our street pavement of today.

The Temple of the Sun (Plate 23), which is the largest of this group, is 770 feet square at the base, 214 feet high and constructed of mud and huge stones faced with cement. The pyramid is built on a broken plain consisting of five terraces from bottom to top, the last of which forms a flat surface 50 feet square. Modern engineers marvel at the geometrical construction and alignment of the massive structure, which stands with the cardinal points of the compass.

(Plate 24) An earlier view of the Temple of the Sun before all of the dirt covering had been removed. It was thought at one time to have been just a sacred hill but excavation has revealed a remarkable artificial pyramid.

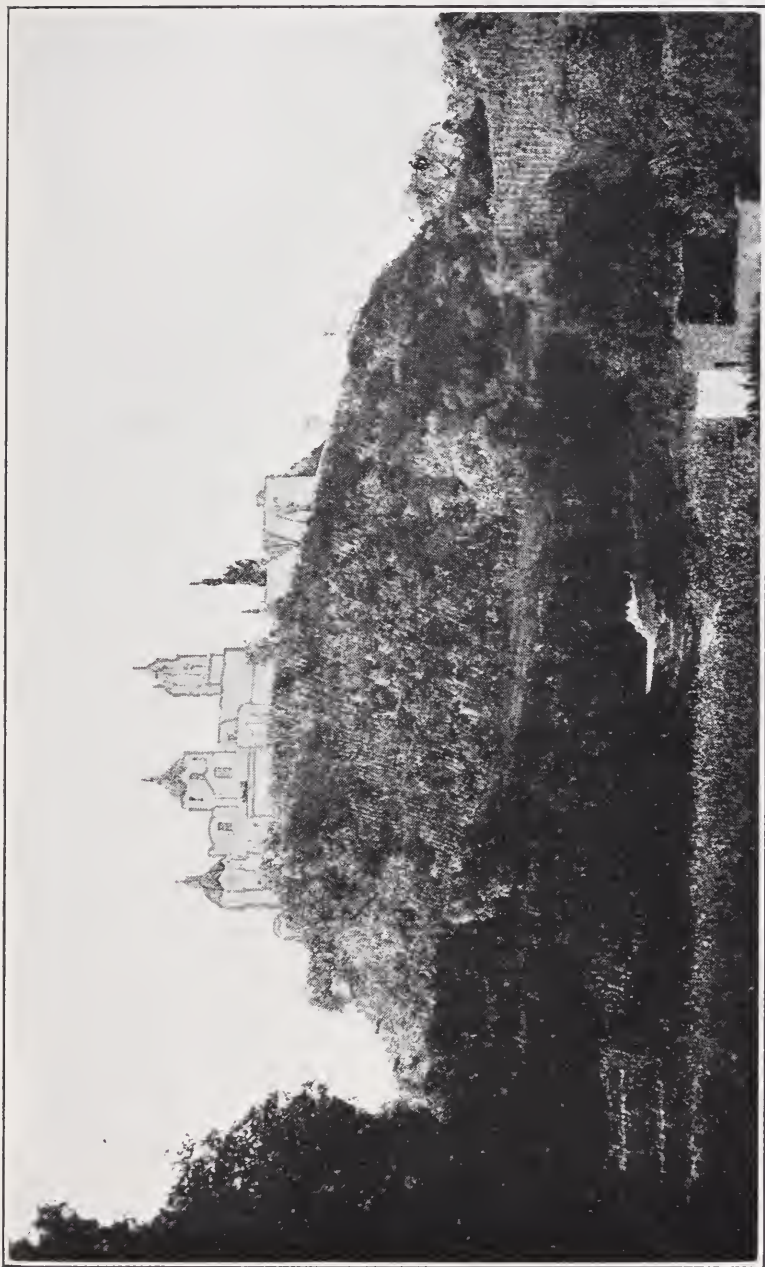
One mile south of the Temple of the Sun is the great walled Citadel, measuring about 1,400 feet square around the exterior base. (Plate 25) A view

looking north from the top of the central pyramid in the enclosure, showing some of 300 men engaged in the excavation and reconstruction of the stairways, walls and temples of the Citadel. Sufficient excavation has been made, as shown from the pit in the foreground, to discover that the floor of the enclosure is paved with cement. The Temple of the Sun and Temple of the Moon can be seen in the background.

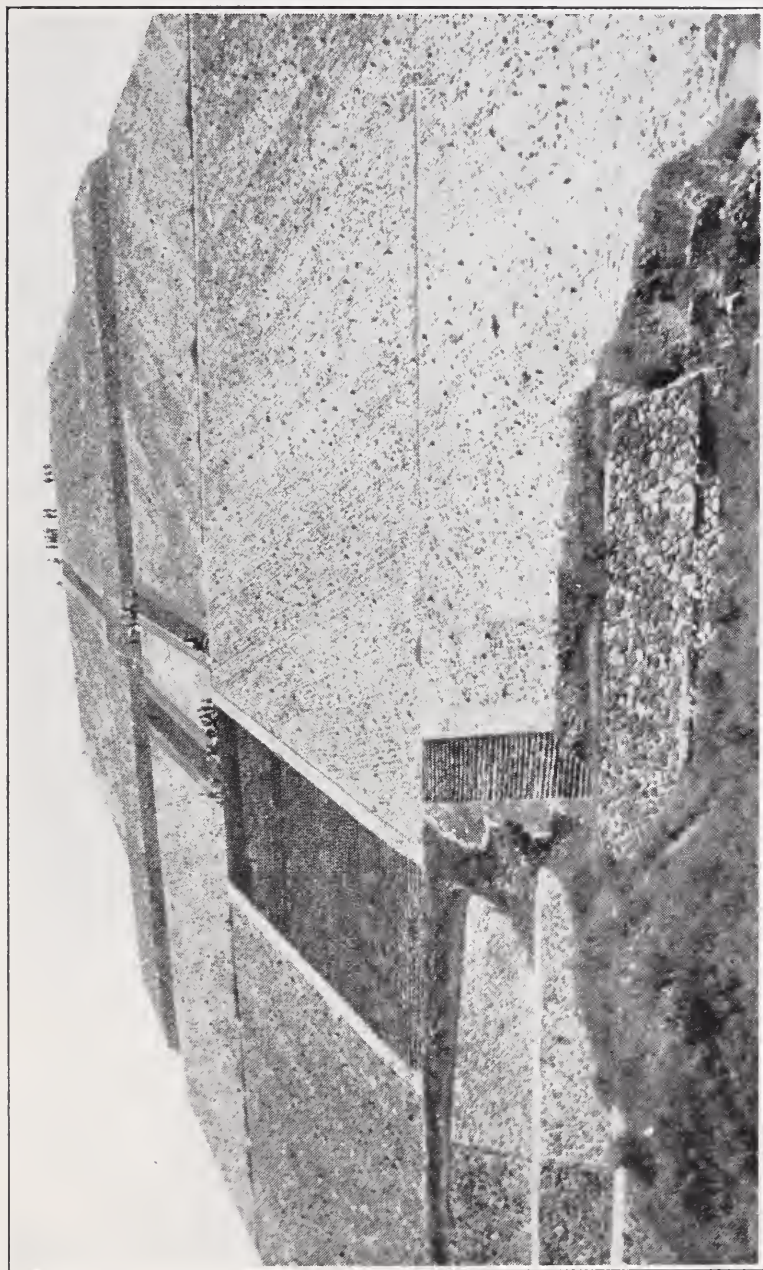
(Plate 26) A view after reconstruction of the north wall of the Citadel at Teotihuacan, surmounted by four uniform, flat-topped temples. Two of the other walls are similar, while the east wall has but three temples instead of four.

(Plate 27) Front view of the terraced temple in the center of the Citadel, after reconstruction. Considerable reconstruction work is being done on these ruins, with care that they will appear as much like the original as possible. (Note parts of the original cement cap near the steps on the lower terraces.) At the rear of this temple stands another of similar design, but much higher, and still farther back is the Temple of Quetzalcoatl.

In "Travels in Mexico" F. A. Ober says: "The people who constructed the American monuments, if they did not come directly from Egypt, were at least descendants of others to whom the Egyptians had transmitted their knowledge."



THE UNEXCAVATED PYRAMID OF CHOLULA IN SOUTHERN MEXICO
Plate 22



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THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN AT SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACAN, MEXICO

Plate 23

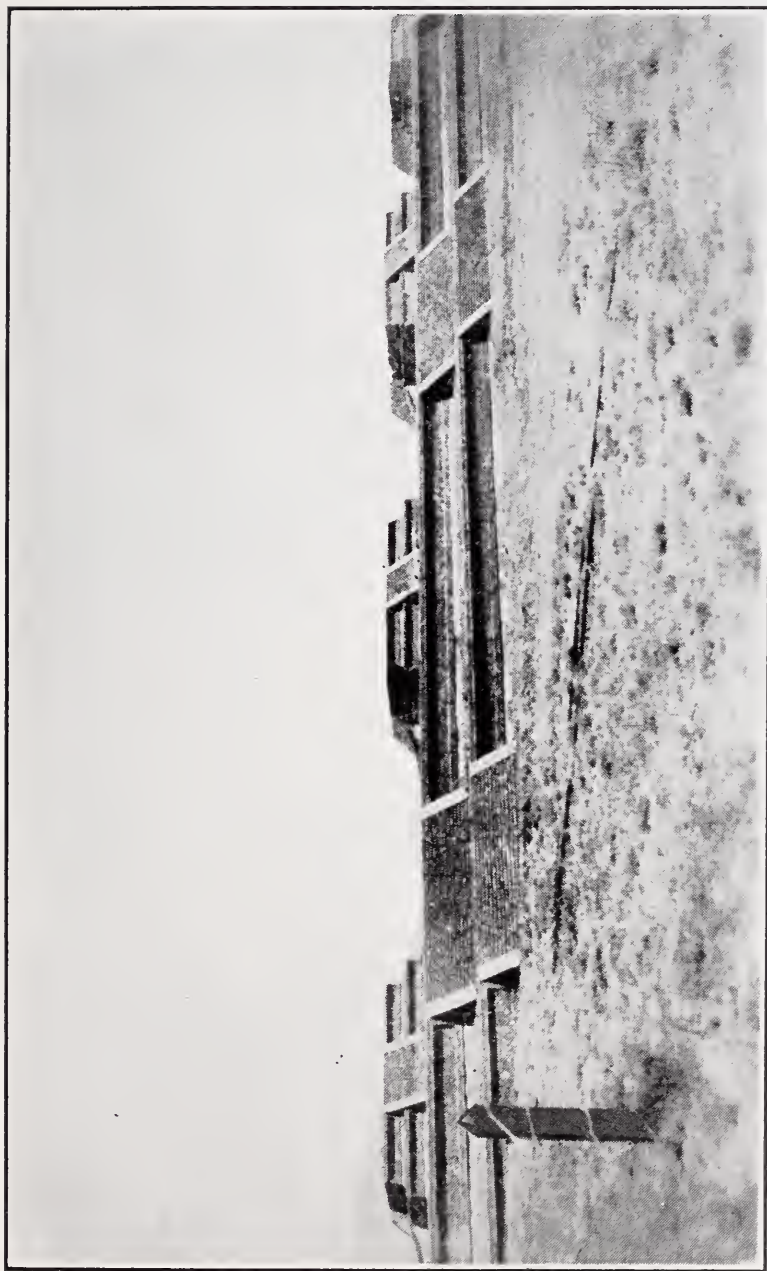


TEMPLE OF THE SUN IN MEXICO BEFORE COMPLETELY
EXCAVATED
Plate 24



A VIEW DURING RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GREAT CITADEL AT TEOTIHUACAN

Plate 25



A RECONSTRUCTED WALL AND TEMPLES OF THE TEOTIHUACAN CITADEL
Plate 26



THE TERRACED TEMPLE IN THE CENTER OF THE CITADEL AT TEOTIHUACAN
Plate 27

THE FEATHERED SERPENT AND QUETZALCOATL TEMPLE IN MEXICO

Many legends, collected from native tribes of Mexico and Central America, tell of the arrival at one time of a great white being, of fair complexion and gentle disposition, whom they called Quetzalcoatl. The Indian word "quetzal" means "royal pheasant," while "coatl" means "serpent," so that the complete word "Quetzalcoatl" means "feathered serpent." Most all the imagery in that part of the country representing this great being is in the form of a feathered serpent. The Indians, however, do not think of the feathered serpent when they refer to Quetzalcoatl but to the great being who came among them, establishing a reign of peace and prosperity, promising to return to them in the future.

It was due to this expectation that they received the fair skinned, bearded Spaniards with such awe and respect, even of rejoicing, when they first beheld them as the apparent fulfilment of the advent of this beneficent White God.

A temple bearing the name of this great being, or Quetzalcoatl, is located at San Juan Teotihuacan in the center of the Citadel, as previously mentioned. (Plate 28) A view of the stone steps leading up the front of this temple. The picture is taken from the top of a larger temple in front, making the stairway appear much steeper than it really is. Before being

excavated these two temples appeared as one large mound. Only the front part of the Temple of Quetzalcoatl has been excavated up to the present time and no reconstruction work whatever has been done. This is exactly as found when uncovered.

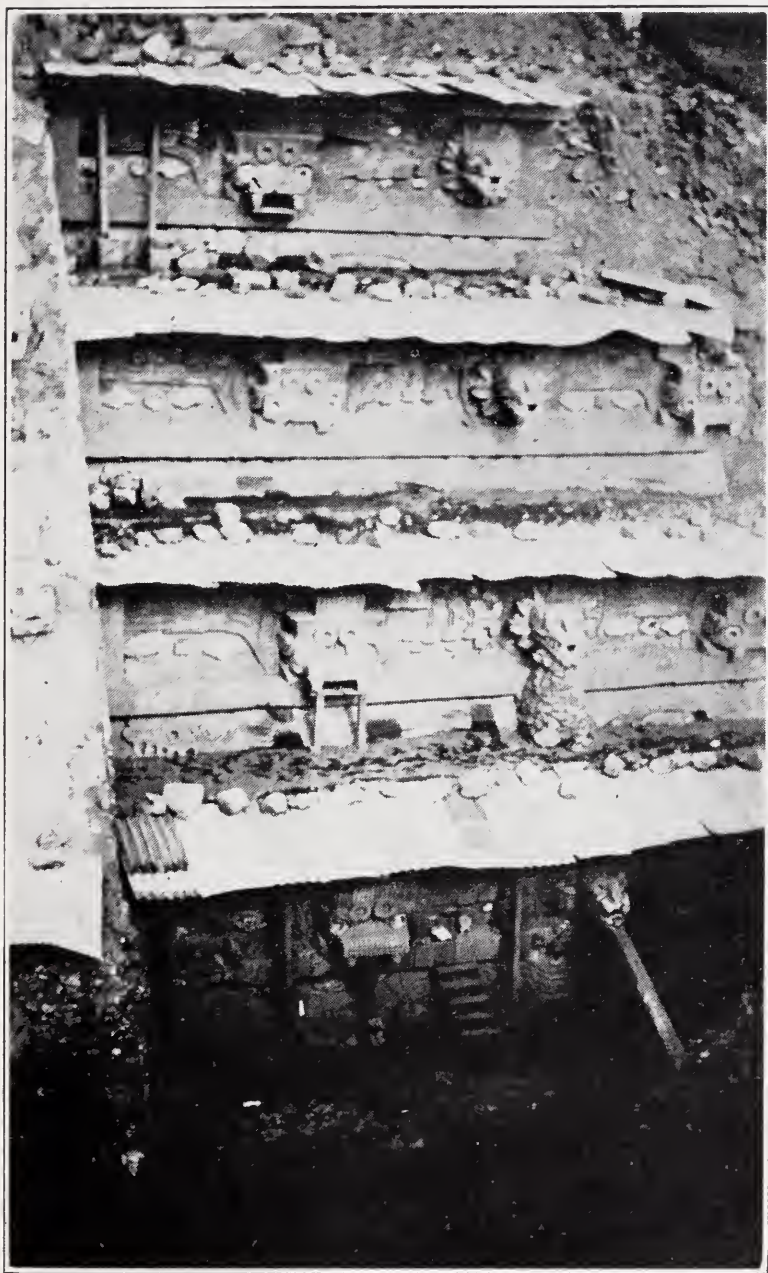
(Plate 29) A closer view of the excavated side of the Quetzalcoatl Temple showing a few of the carved decorations at the right of the stairway. In this picture can be seen the feathered serpents, the one above the other. The relative size of the carvings can be determined when comparison is made with the small steps at the bottom. (Galvanized metal is here seen used to protect the imagery until further excavation and reconstruction work is done.)

(Plate 30) A close-up section of Plate 29. This is a splendid representation of the feathered serpent, showing wonderful architecture and skill in workmanship.

(Plate 31) A grotesque carved stone image in the museum of Mexico City. The feathered serpent is featured and is said to represent the Fair God of the Aztecs or Quetzalcoatl.



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STEPS TO QUETZALCOATL TEMPLE IN THE CITADEL AT
TEOTIHUACAN
Plate 28



IMAGERY DECORATING THE FRONT OF QUETZALCOATL
TEMPLE, TEOTIHUACAN
Plate 29



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FEATHERED SERPENT; SYMBOL OF QUETZALCOATL, TEOTHUACAN

Plate 30



STONE IMAGE FEATURING QUETZALCOATL IN MEXICO MUSEUM
Plate 31

RUINS OF THE MITLA TEMPLE IN MEXICO

Very extensive ruins, highly decorated with mosaic panels and many of them still in an almost perfect state of preservation, are found in the City of Mitla, located about 300 miles south of the City of Mexico. It is most remarkable that many of these walls, though hundreds of years old, have withstood destructive elements including severe earthquakes which would level most of our modern buildings. Cement was common in the construction of the great temple at Mitla. The courtyard, measuring 120 by 130 feet, and the interior floors were all paved with stones and then coated with three layers of cement which remains in very good condition to date.

(Plate 32) One of the four sides of the Mitla Temple, showing the main stairway from the cement courtyard. The three doors at the top of the stone steps lead into what is known as the Hall of Monoliths. A modern Catholic Church is seen in the background.

(Plate 33) Another view of the northern building, of this Temple; it measures 36x130 feet. The facings, dressed with perfect regularity, the well-cut joints, the faultless bends and the edges of unequaled sharpness, all bear witness to the skill, knowledge and long experience of the builders.

(Plate 34) A close-up section of Plate 33, showing the richly decorated walls and mosaic patterns, no two of which are exactly alike. These patterns are not

carved in the stone but are composed of small stones cut and laid in the walls to form the design, very much as we do tile work today. Construction in this manner made it very easy to keep the surface in perfect condition by inlaying new stones to replace those disfigured.

(Plate 35) Interior of the Hall of Monoliths in the Mitla Temple. There are six of these pillars, which supported the roof now fallen in; each pillar measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and 12 feet high. These stone columns were quarried from a mountain six miles away and it is interesting to know that more of them had been prepared to be used in other buildings.

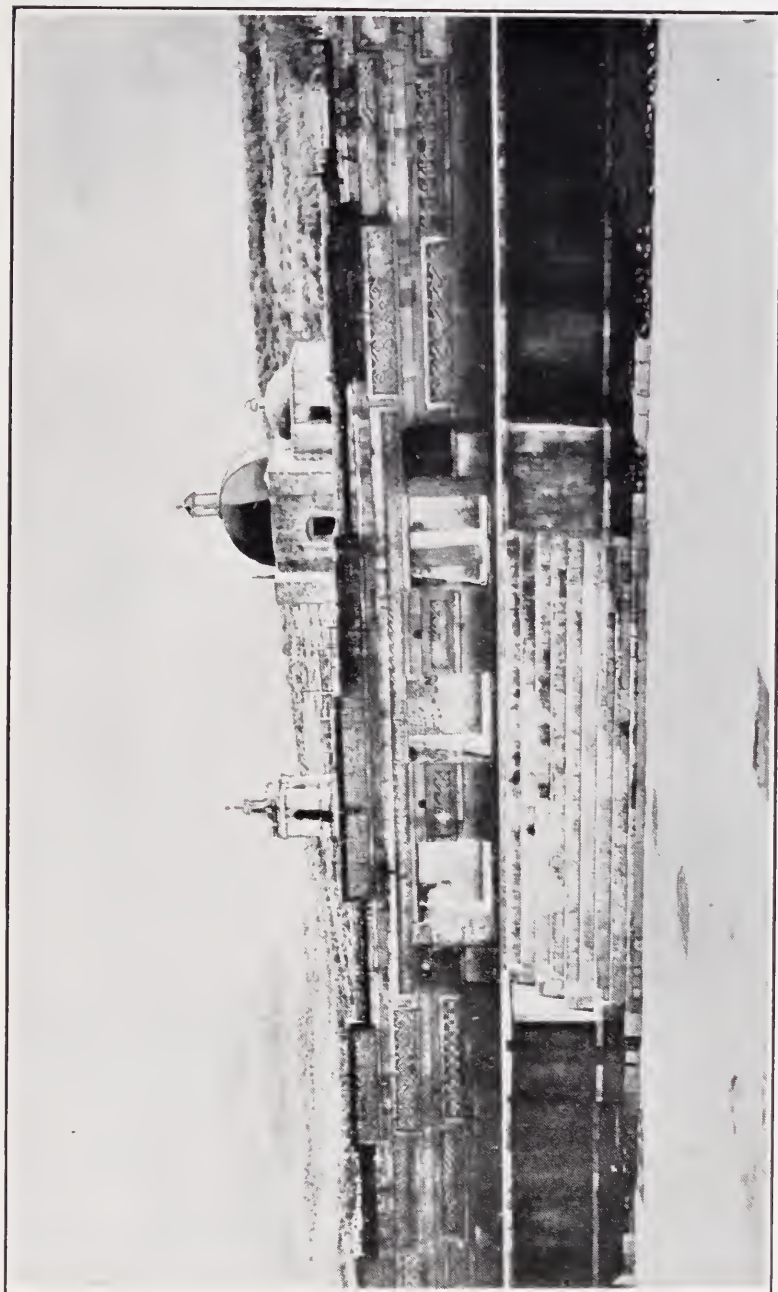
The only entrance to the inner court, which is also cemented, is through a dark narrow passage from the Hall of Monoliths. The walls of this court are also covered with mosaic work in panels and opens into four narrow, long apartments, one of which is illustrated (Plate 36). This corridor is known as the Hall of Mosaics, where the work in relief, arranged in varied parallel bands, is in a perfect state of preservation.

A peculiarity of the buildings at Mitla is the underground passages reached only through a small door from the courtyard (as indicated by arrow, Plate 37). These grottos are usually built in the form of a cross and are decorated as are the buildings above ground. Their use has not been determined but possibly they were prisons or tombs. As a door to the entrance to one of these passage-ways, there still swings a stone weighing over half a ton. It swings on stone hinges

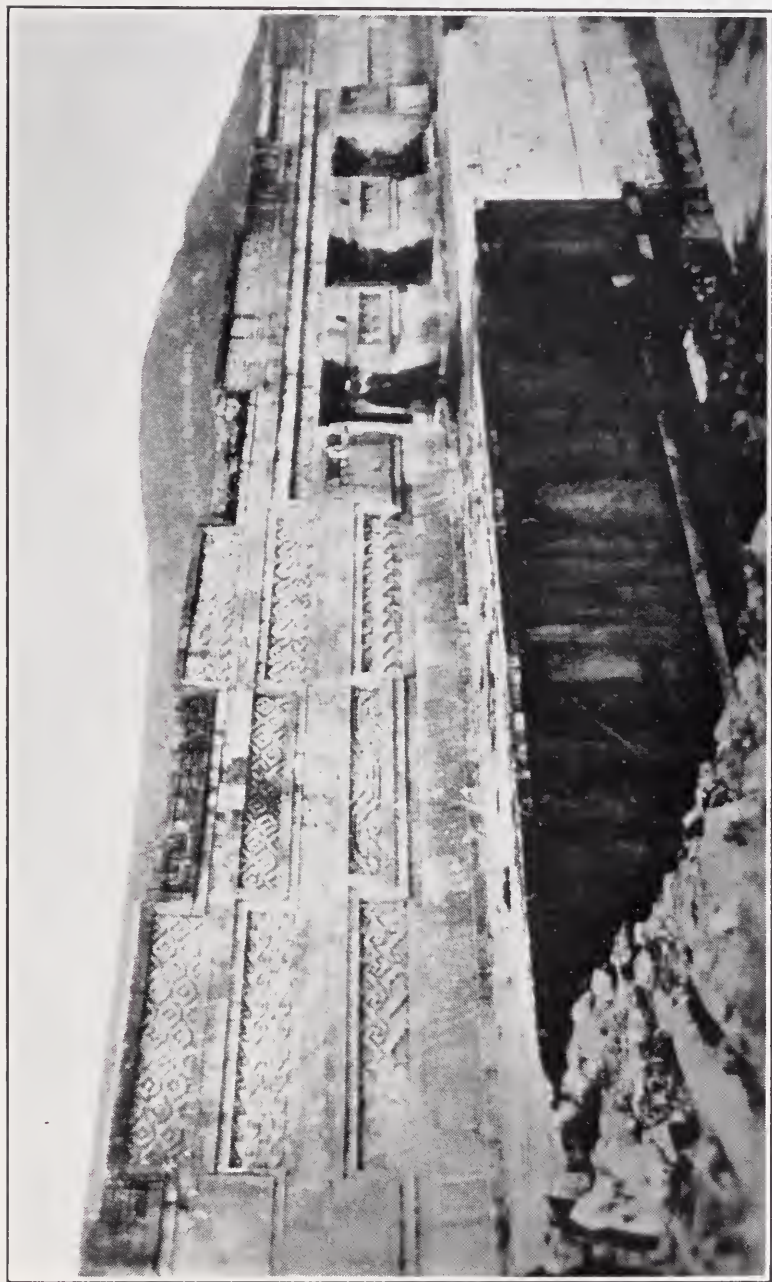
and is so perfectly poised that one can move it back and forth by hand.

(Plate 38) A subterranean cross on the mountain near Mitla, similar in construction and design to those found in the valley under the temple walls. The temple under which this cross was built has fallen in complete ruin. The cross is a characteristic feature of many of the ruins in Mexico.

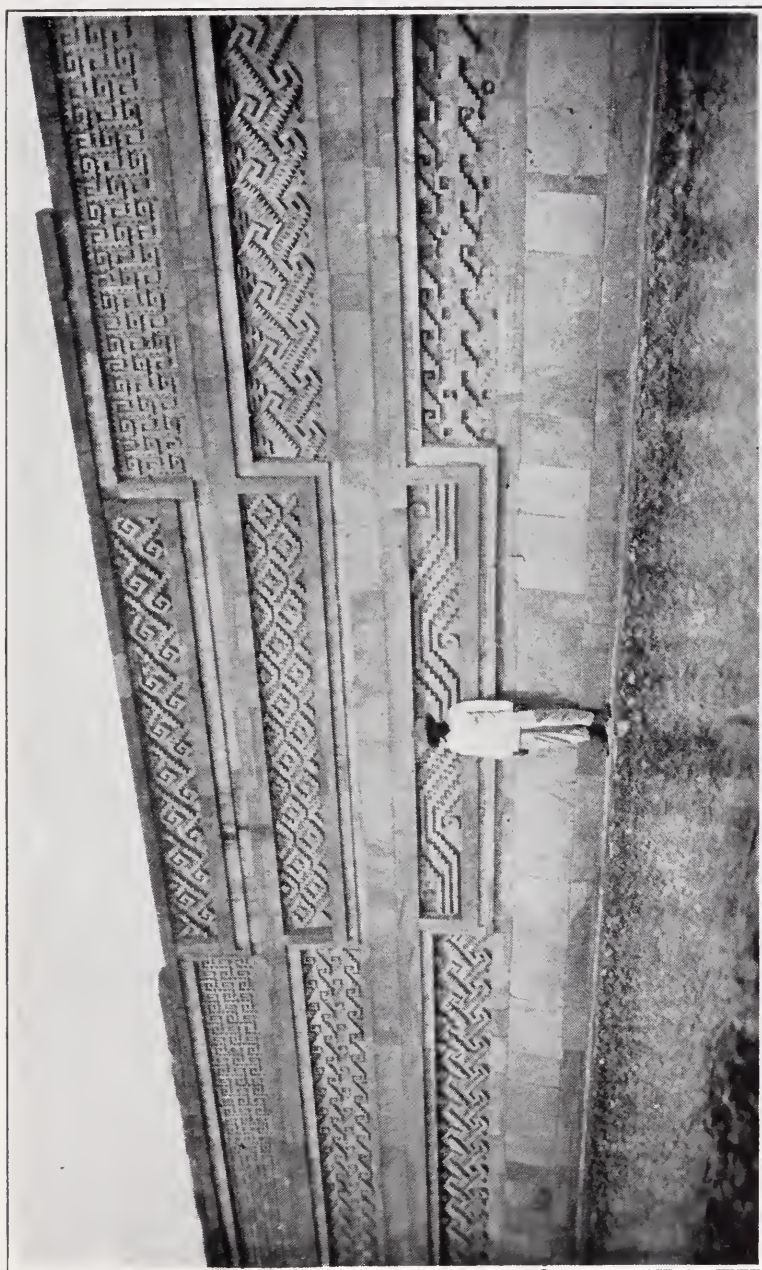




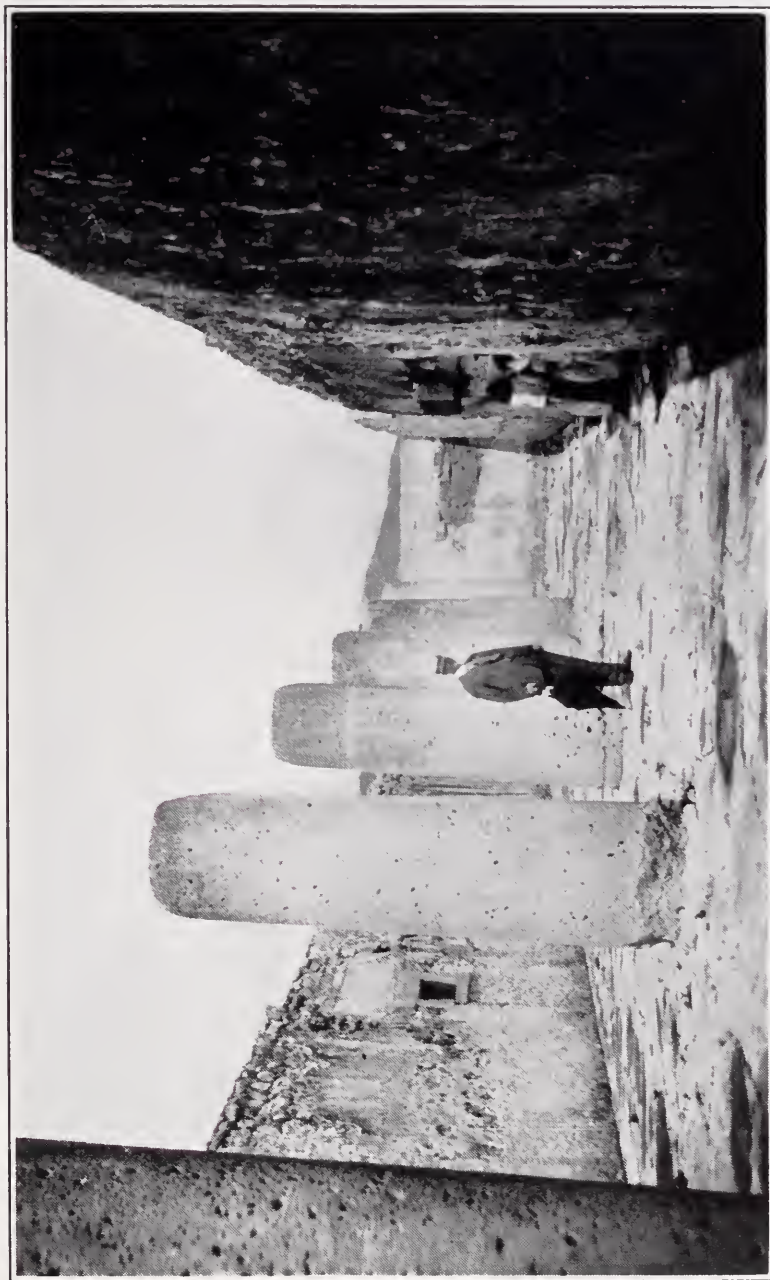
MITLA TEMPLE WALL AND MAIN STAIRWAY FROM CEMENT COURTYARD, MEXICO
Plate 32



MAGNIFICENT NORTH WALL OF THE MITLA TEMPLE IN SOUTHERN MEXICO
Plate 33



A SECTION OF THE MITLA TEMPLE WALL, GEOMETRICALLY PERFECT
Plate 34

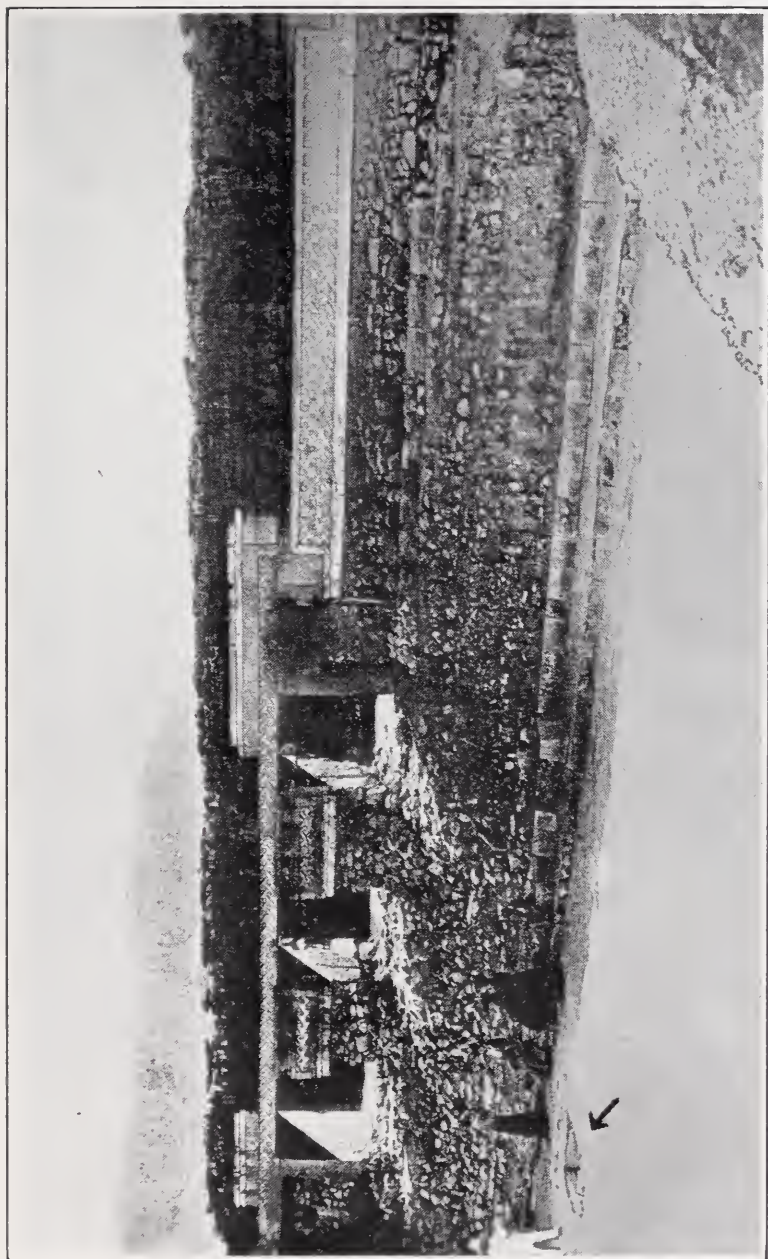


HALL OF MONOLITHS IN THE MITLA TEMPLE, MEXICO
Plate 35



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HALL OF MOSAICS IN THE MITLA TEMPLE OF SOUTHERN MEXICO
Plate 36



BACKWALL AND CEMENT FLOOR WITH GROTTTO ENTRANCE, MITLA TEMPLE
Plate 37



SUBTERRANEAN CROSS ON A MOUNTAIN NEAR MITLA, MEXICO
Plate 38

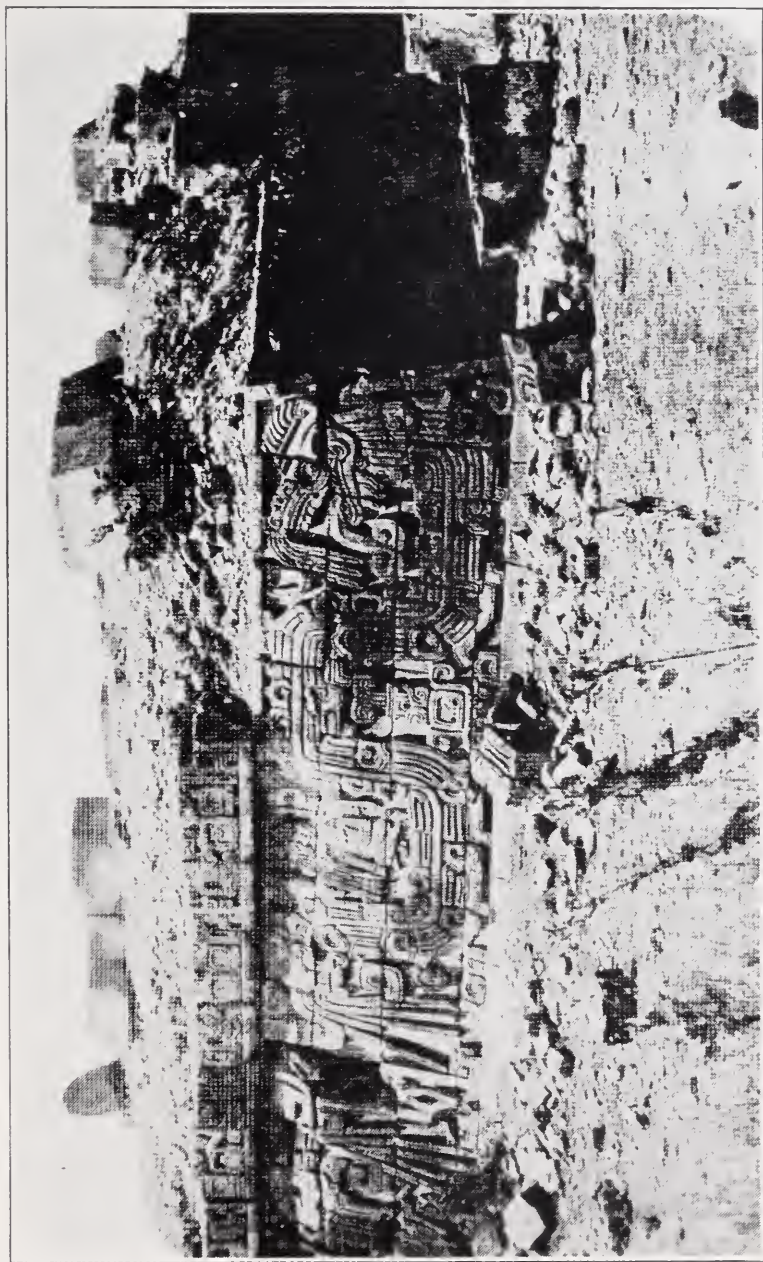
VARIOUS MONUMENTS IN MEXICO

The Temple of Xochicalco (Plate 39), seventy-five miles northwest of Mexico City, is certainly one of the most unusual monuments in the province. Peculiar in its own design, it was, according to tradition, built in honor of an unknown god. It is rectangular in form, constructed of granite blocks laid without mortar and with such art that the joints are scarcely visible. It is impossible to estimate the amount of labor required to transport these blocks from a distant quarry and raise them to the height which they occupy. Highly conventionalized serpents can be readily traced in the carvings on the walls.

(Plate 40) Hall of Fame, Monte Alban in southern Mexico. Erected by a civilization much inferior to that of the builders of the magnificent structures found in the same vicinity. These carvings were executed, as are our monuments, in memory of great leaders or heroes. Several civilizations are traceable in many of these ruins.

(Plate 41) A circular monolith of porphyry, known as the Famous Calendar Stone, 3 feet thick, 11 feet 8 inches in diameter and weighing about 26 tons. The block itself is remarkable, but more wonderful still is the clear proof which its elaborate carvings give of the enlightenment and civilization of an ancient race. This was in reality a practical almanac stone which, when set in its original position, made known, with some degree of accuracy, considerable calendar data.

Many theories have been advanced in explanation of the engravings and the one here given is possibly the most logical: The figure carved in the center indicated the sun, while the symbols which encircle it represented the four seasons and four weeks. The months, as with the Aztecs, numbered eighteen to the year, of twenty days each, with five complementary days added each year so as to make 365, and once in 50 years they are said to have allowed for the loss of minutes in their reckoning. The next circle indicated the twenty days of the month, followed by the Milky Way and then clouds through which pierced the rays of the sun. Lastly the grotesque representations of the serpent, or symbol of Quetzalcoatl, terminating with the heads at the bottom.



ELABORATELY DESIGNED WALLS OF XOCHICALCO TEMPLE IN MEXICO
Plate 39



HALL OF FAME IN SOUTHERN MEXICO
Plate 40



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 FAMOUS CALENDAR STONE IN THE MUSEUM AT MEXICO CITY
 Plate 41

ANCIENT RUINS IN AND AROUND CUZCO, PERU

Cuzco, Peru, the ancient capital of the Incas, is of special interest because many of the buildings are built on foundations laid by an ancient people. (Plate 42) A splendid view of the sturdy old walls which were taken advantage of by the Spaniards, upon which they erected their more modern buildings. After a careful examination of these walls, Squire, the historian, states: "All modern masonry, whether executed in Europe or in America, is inferior, when compared with that of the ancient capital of the Incas, and in certain characteristics this architecture recalls that of the Egyptians."

(Plate 43) A doorway with colonial carvings at Cuzco, Peru. These blocks were carefully squared and then joined together by means of a mortise. The walls are kept in place by their own weight alone as no cement or mortar was used. How these stones were transported from the quarries, 22 miles away, is not easy to say but it must have been done by the physical strength of the workmen.

The whole country in and around Cuzco, Peru, is dreary and desolate; no luxuriant vegetation breaks the gloom of the landscape; cereals cannot ripen and animals are rare. Nowhere in the world, perhaps, has man displayed greater energy. It was in these isolated regions that arose possibly, the most powerful and most highly ancient civilized empire of the two

Americas and at the present day its memory is everywhere preserved in the imposing ruins covering the country.

(Plate 44) A natural stone mountain near Cuzco, with cuttings all executed at right angles. Are these cuts simply holes where the stones were taken out or were they made for seats, tombs, etc.?

(Plate 45) Another interesting land-mark of the ancient civilization. Stair-like cuts into solid stone near Cuzco, known as the Throne of the Incas. It is so-called, according to tradition, because many of the Inca rulers were here crowned.

At Ollantaytambo, Peru, is the most venerable spot, proclaimed the Bath of the Incas (Plate 46). Over the colossal, engraved rock runs a perpetual stream of water supplying the celebrated pool. Tradition tells that sacred rites were here performed and great reverence is still shown for this isolated, picturesque site.



ANCIENT WALLS IN CUZCO, PERU. SPANISH HOUSES LATER BUILT ON TOP
Plate 42



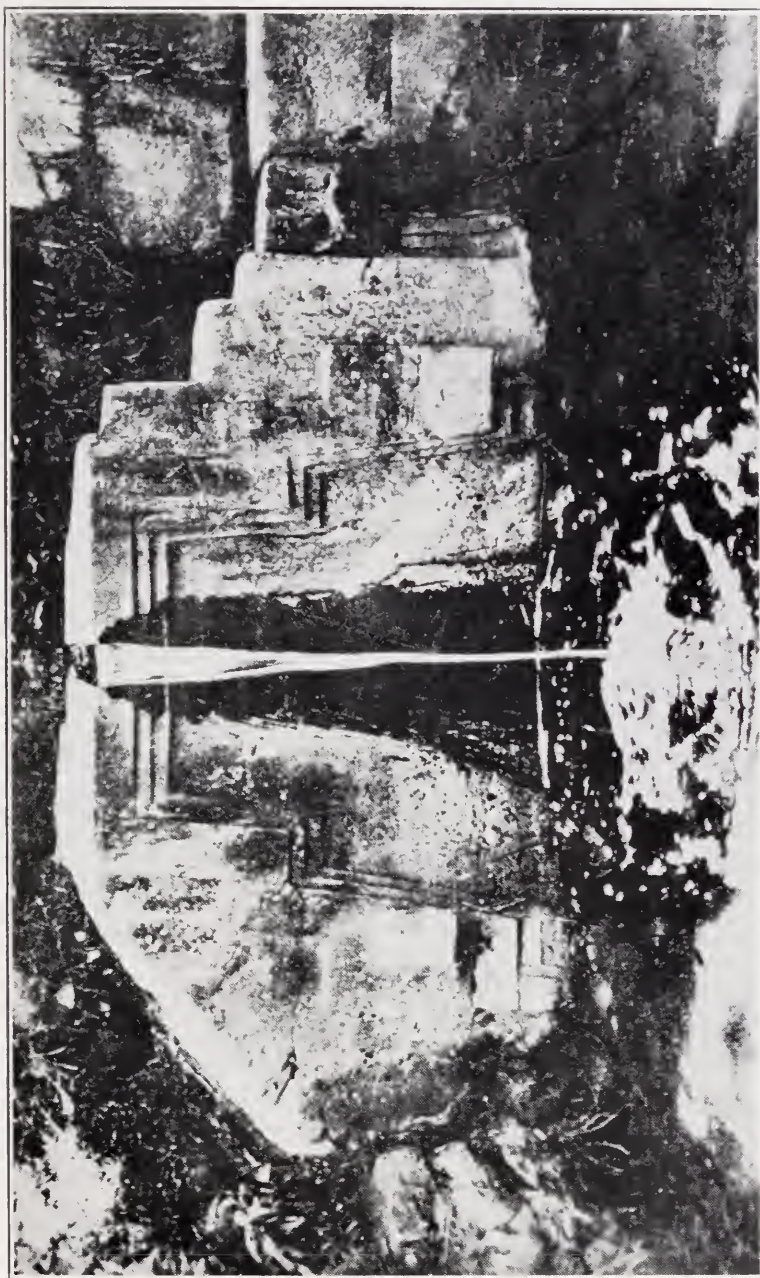
A DOORWAY WITH COLONIAL CARVINGS AT CUZCO, PERU
plate 43



CUTTINGS IN NATURAL STONE NEAR CUZCO, PERU
Plate 44



THRONE OF THE INCA NEAR CUZCO, PERU
Plate 45



BATH OF THE INCA AT OLLANTAYTAMBO, PERU
Plate 46



ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS IN PERU

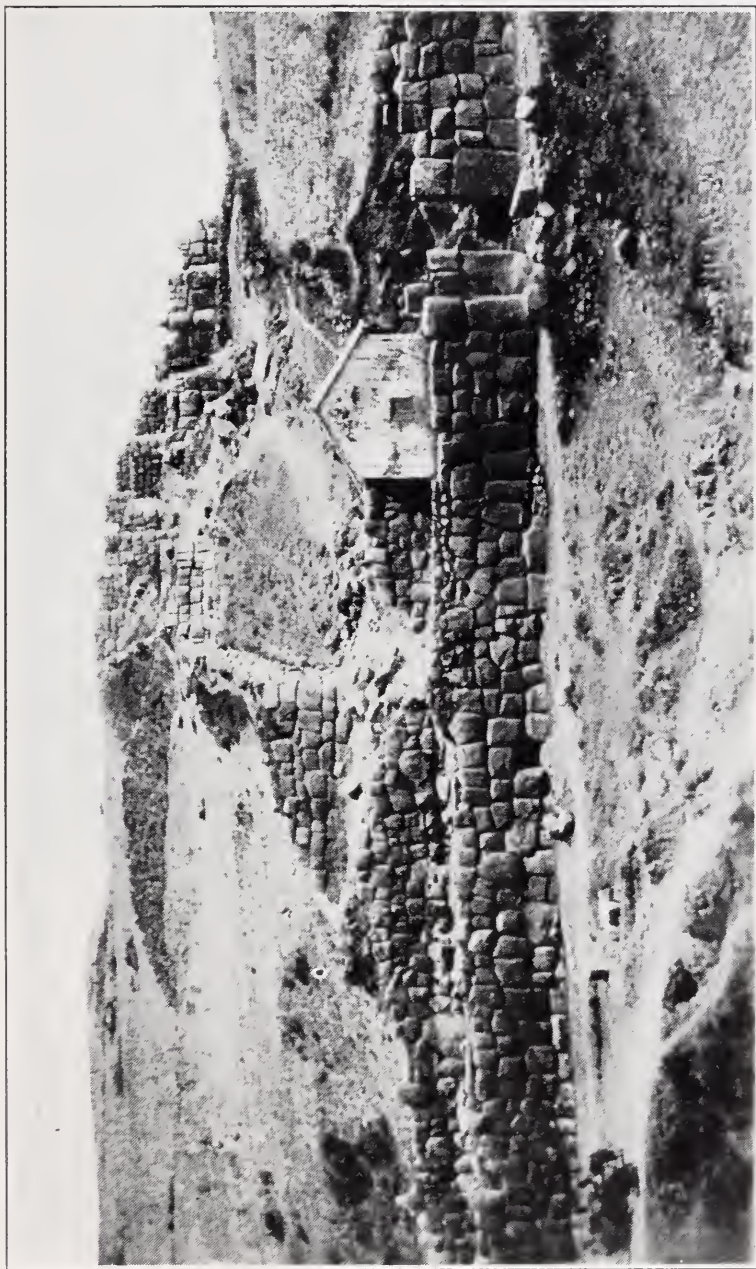
Not far from Cuzco, Peru, is the great Sacsahuaman Fortress (Plate 47), which it is declared was absolutely impregnable before the invention of artillery. It consists of three parapets, built with projections and re-entering angles, so that an attacking force must always expose its flanks to the defenders. The total length of the walls is 1,800 feet, the present height of the first enclosure is 27 feet, that of the second 17 and that of the third 14 (Plate 48). The massive, terraced walls are formed of huge, irregular stones fitted together with the greatest precaution and skill. Apart from the fact that these blocks required individual fitting, their transportation must have afforded considerable difficulty, as some of the stones at the angles are 17 by 12 by 7 feet.

About a day's ride from Cuzco is the fortified enclosure of Pisac (Plate 49). These fortifications extended for considerable distance and form, if we may so express it, a vast, intrenched camp in which whole tribes could live, protected from attack, and devote themselves in peace to their agricultural occupations. The water system is still in good condition and every strategic point is defended by works unsurpassed by anything in modern engineering.

Not far from the fortress of Pisac are numerous structures now practically in ruin (Plate 50). The name of *intihuatana* has been given to the circular or D-shaped building in about the center of the photo. A number of these curious monuments are found in

ruins, among which the most notable and best preserved is here shown. The most plausible explanation for these, is that they were built as observatories, or that they were used for measuring the height of the sun. The size of these buildings can be determined better by noting the two men on top of the far side of the intihuatana.

The Ollantaytambo Fortress (Plate 51), fifteen leagues north of Cuzco, was intended to defend the only passage into a great flourishing valley and was crowned by lofty towers now almost in ruins. Walls 25 feet high with battlements, cover the sides of the mountain and extend in zigzag lines to precipices, forming insurmountable barriers. The nature of the masonry used in Ollantaytambo, which is characteristic of the greater part of the Cuzco district, may be gained from the illustration (Plate 52). It must be remembered that no mortar was used in the construction of this type of masonry and that the joints are so close as not to admit of the insertion of a knife-blade between the stones.



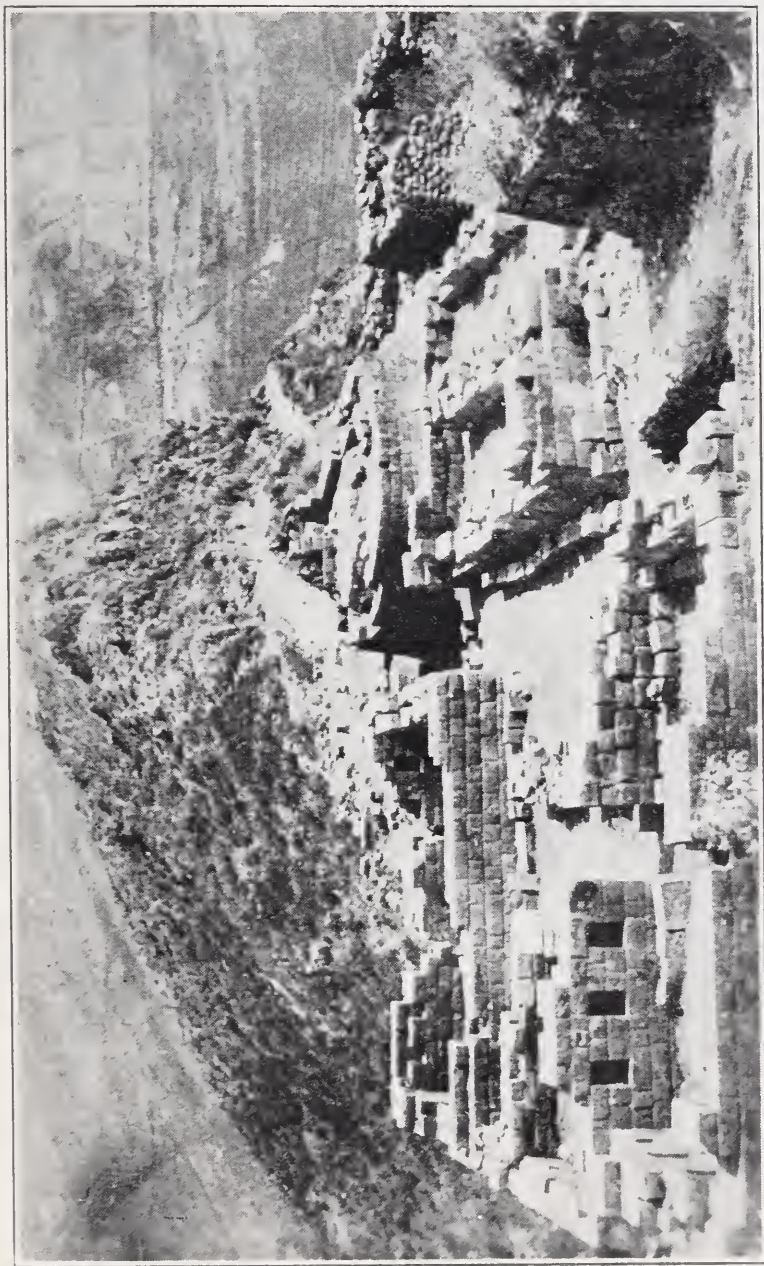
GENERAL VIEW OF SACSABUAMAN FORTRESS NEAR CUZCO, PERU
Plate 47



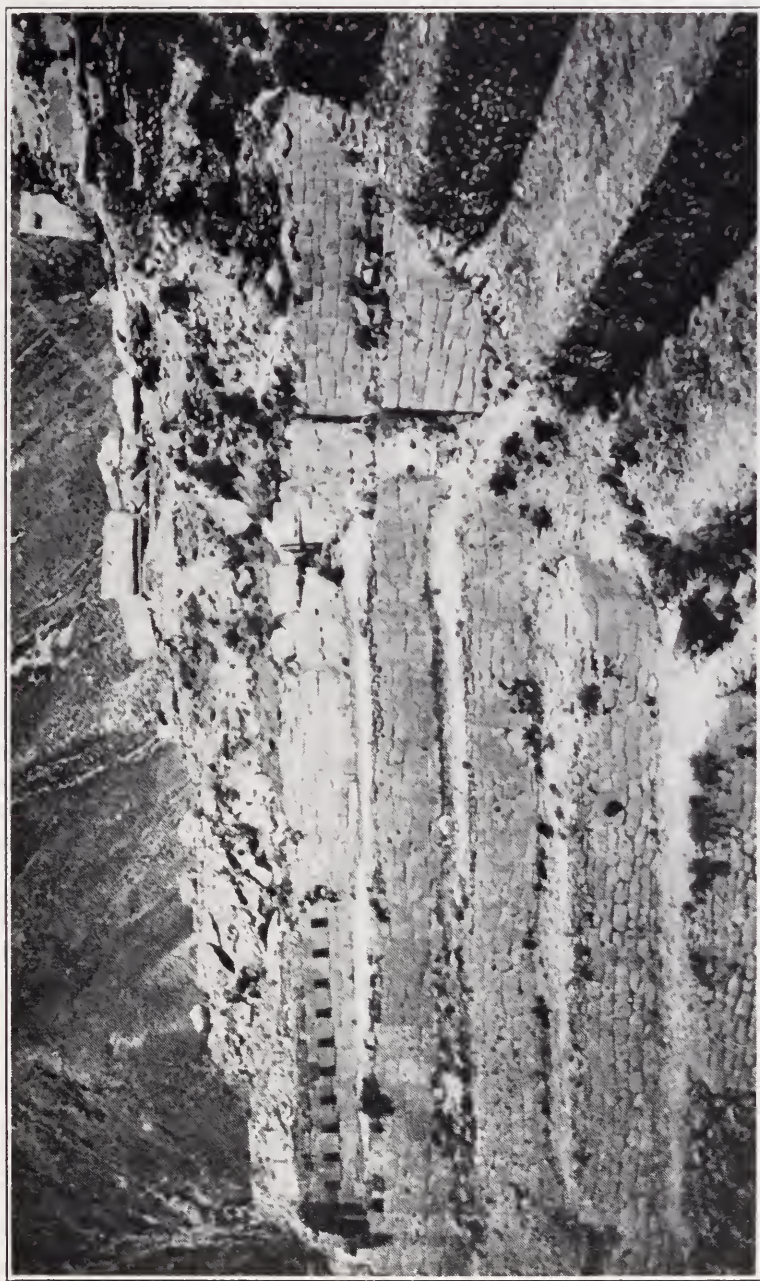
MASSIVE PARAPETS OF SACSABUAMAN FORTRESS NEAR CUZCO, PERU
Plate 48



FORTRESS AND WELL PRESERVED STONE WORK AT PISAC, PERU
Plate 49



CORNER IN RUINS OF A CITY ANTEDATING THE INCA AT PISAC, PERU
Plate 50



THE STRONG FORTRESS AT OLLANTAYTAMBO, PERU
Plate 51



MASONRY OF OLLANTAYTAMBO WALLS IN PERU
Plate 52

RUINS OF TIAHUANACO, BOLIVIA

Tiahuanaco, Bolivia, situated at the extreme south of Lake Titicaca, abounds with ruins of a great civilization long passed on. A large rectangular enclosure, about 80 by 90 yards, is marked by enormous monoliths of dressed sandstone (Plate 53). The largest one of these stones measures 12 feet (above the ground), 6 feet wide and 4 feet thick, the weight is estimated at over 26 tons. The sides of the enclosure face the points of the compass and recent excavations have proved that the monolith pillars were connected by a wall built of stone blocks without mortar.

The main entrance was a staircase of monolith steps in the center of the eastern side (Plate 54). Note that the two top steps are formed of one single stone showing considerable wear.

Within the northwest corner of the great enclosure is the monolithic gateway (Plate 55), considered by Joyce as the most remarkable ruin in America. Cut from a single block of stone, it measures 10 feet by 12 feet 6 inches and weighs over 10 tons. At some period this gateway was broken in two pieces, believed to have been caused by lightning.

On the reverse side of the monolithic gateway (Plate 56) are deep niches, the two largest of which appear to have been fitted with doors. Other gateways, entire and in fragments, with ornamentation of a similar type, have also been found in the neighborhood.

Several colossal statues have been discovered in the

vicinity of Tiahuanaco, of which Plate 57 is typical. Many of the figures are holding goblets and are often ornamented in relief with designs in style similar to those on the gateway.

Not far from these ruins to the southwest is a site strewn with stone blocks in the utmost confusion (Plate 58). Many of them are of gigantic proportions and all of them worked with skill hardly equalled and never surpassed in the archaeology of any country. The angles of these blocks are extraordinarily true. Counter-sunk fittings for copper clamps show that they were intended for buildings ornamented with niches. Judging from these blocks the art of architecture must have attained some degree of perfection, since they could have been fashioned only in accordance with a pre-conceived plan. An attempt at reconstruction is, unfortunately, rendered impossible owing to the fact that the builders of the neighboring town used this wonderful site as a quarry from which to obtain ready-dressed blocks for the construction of their houses and the paving of their market-place.



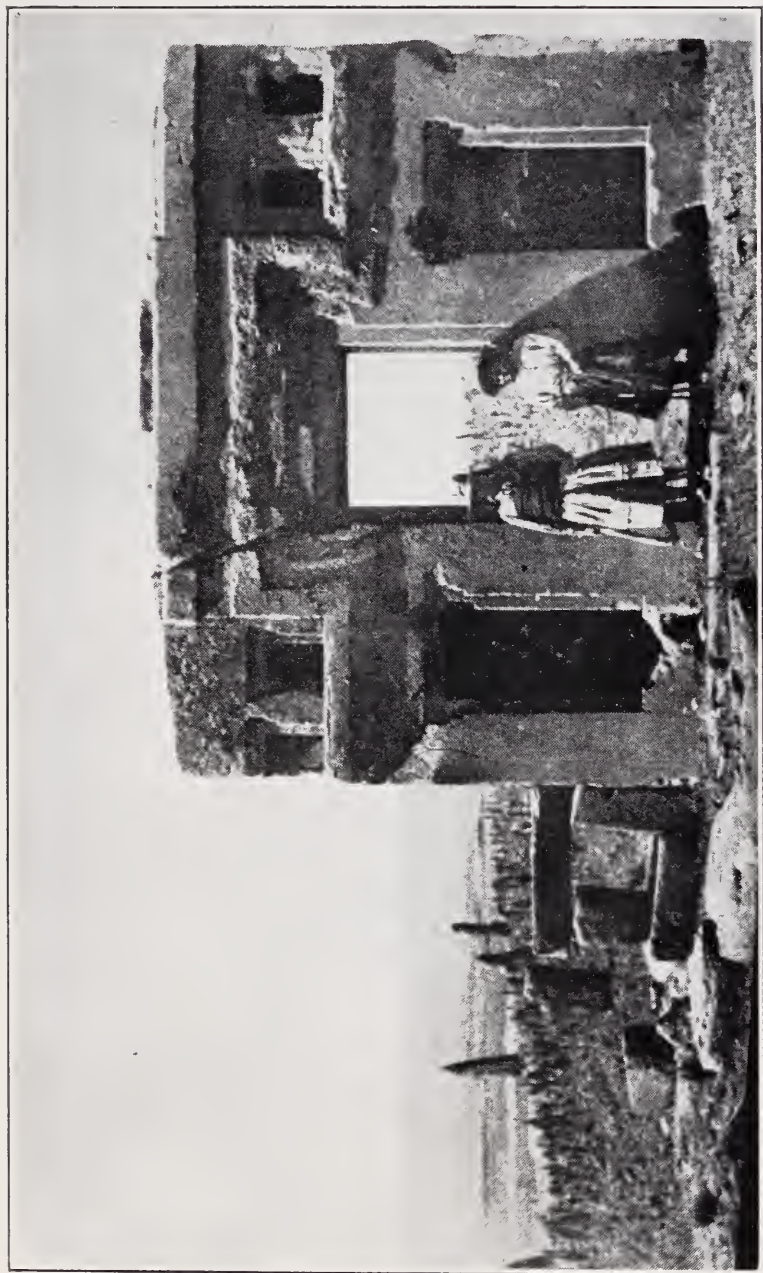
THE GREAT MONOLITHIC ENCLOSURE AT TIAHUANACO, BOLIVIA
Plate 53



MAIN STAIRWAY TO MONOLITHIC ENCLOSURE AT TIAHUANACO, BOLIVIA
Plate 54



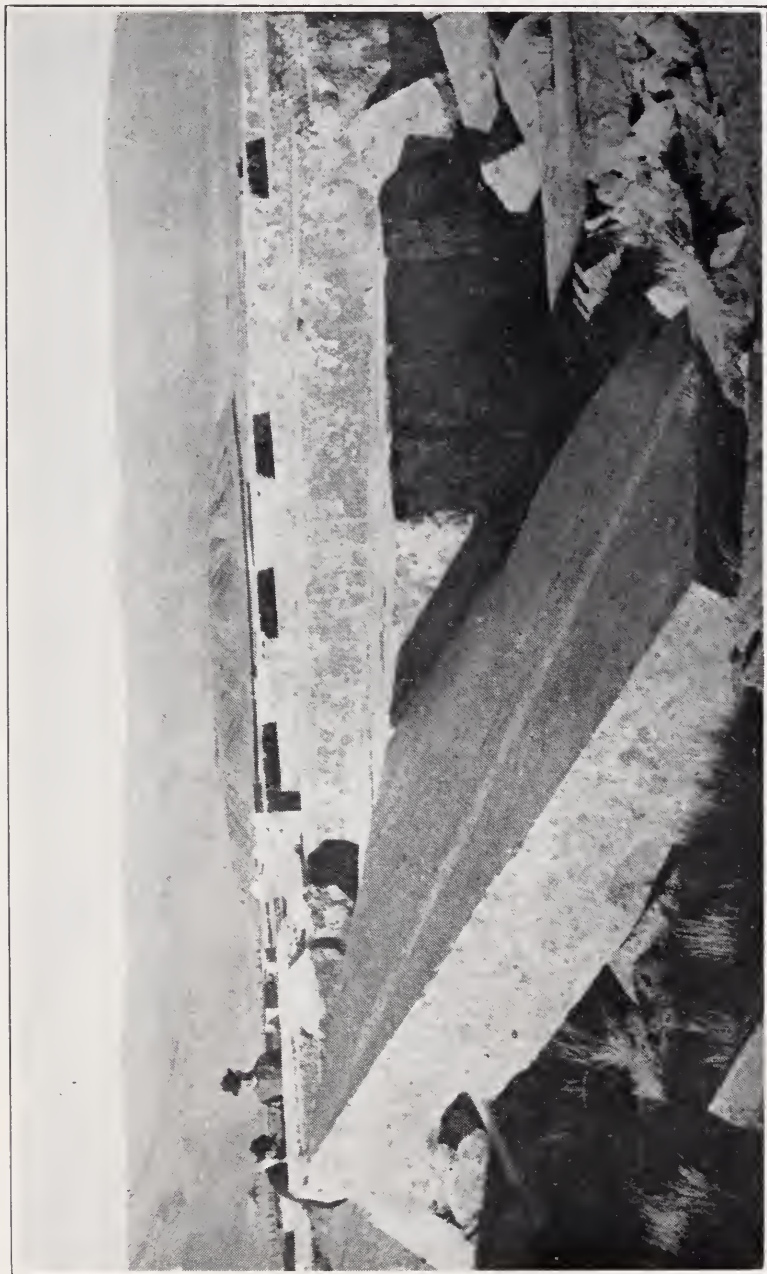
ONE-PIECE STONE ARCHWAY AT TIAHUANACO, BOLIVIA
Plate 55



REVERSE SIDE OF THE ARCHWAY AT TIAHUANACO, BOLIVIA
Plate 56



A COLOSSAL STATUE AT TIAHUANACO, BOLIVIA
Plate 57



HUGE CUT-STONES NEAR TIAHUANACO, BOLIVIA
Plate 58

CONCLUSION

The remains here illustrated are but a few of the monuments which bear witness to a great civilization now passed on. Towns, highways and canals are also numerous. And science with all its endeavors has not yet been able to give a satisfactory explanation.

Extensive research work is being done by scientists and archaeologists in an endeavor to answer the many questions that arise out of these ruins. Who built the numerous ancient structures we now uncover as ruins? How were so many of the pre-Columbian ruins buried? What mighty forces covered them with earth? Where did the native races or races of America come from, and at about what time? Were these ancient inhabitants ancestors of our present-day Indians? Who was Quetzalcoatl or the Great White God who appeared to the ancient race, promising to return again in the future?

Many theories have been advanced in an attempt to explain these problems, but in vain. Perhaps the only possible authentic history of America's ancient civilization would be a record written by the people themselves. Is there in existence such a history?

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

- Aetna—(ět'na)
 Aztecs—(ăz'těcs)
 Cholula—(chō-loo'la)
 Cuzco—(koos'ko)
 Incas—(ing'kas)
 Mesa Verde—(mā'sa vēr'dā)
 Mitla—(mīt'la)
 Monte Alban—(mōn'tā al'ban)
 Montezuma—(mon-tezu'ma)
 Ollantaytambo—(ōl-yān'tī-tām'bō)
 Pisac—(pē-sak')
 Pueblo Grande de—(pwěb'lo grōndā dā)
 Quetzalcoatl—(kāt-zal-kō-wat'l)
 Sacsahuaman—sak-sa-wa man')
 San Juan Teotihuacan—(san wān tā-o-te-wa-kan')
 Titicaca—(te-te-kā'ka)
 Tiahuanaco—(te-ā-wa-nā'ko)
 Xochicalco—(so-che-kal'ko)
 Zuni—(zoon'yee)



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